

FORUM: Sustainable Development Commission 2

QUESTION OF: Measures to Maintain and Improve Dietary Diversity

SUBMITTED BY: South Africa

CO-SUBMITTERS: Maldives, Kiribati, Japan, Cambodia, Tajikistan, Lao PDR, The African Union, Libya, Honduras, Tuvalu, Hungary, Tunisia, Ecuador, Ghana, Mozambique, Bulgaria, Fiji, San Marino, Israel, The Russian Federation, Uruguay, Seychelles, Colombia, Jamaica, FAO

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION 2,

Noting with approval the collaborative efforts made at The World Health Organization's briefing in Geneva, Switzerland Dec 6th, 2019 on addressing all forms of malnutrition, and the programs and policy needed to be given attention,

Emphasizing the importance of the second Sustainable Development Goal, Zero Hunger, as a necessary keystone initiative for furthering the progress of solving this issue,

Deeply concerned by public health concerns of micro and macro nutrition deficiencies amongst populations with largely monotonous, cereal-based (grain and carbohydrates) diets that lack diversity, leading to many health-related issues,

Understanding the importance and use of Genetically modified foods (GMO's) in order to solve problems of food deserts to combat the effects of undernutrition and starvation,

1. Requests that the World Health Organization (WHO) conduct a sample study of the measurement of common diets through the use of Food Variety Scores (FVS), Dietary Diversity Scores (DDS) and Dietary Serving Scores (DSS), so as to establish a basic understanding of relevant member states or populations that need to be of particular concern and to gather data that provides an understanding of the size of populations in need of improving each respective score and the progress needed to be made for a demographic of concern to achieve a sufficient score:
 - a) further requests that demographics are taken into consideration so there is adequate representation for the varying needs and means of all cultural groups, ages, and financial backgrounds
 - b) necessitates a preliminary establishment of the ideal diverse diet so that upon conducting the study, the deficiencies of various diets can be clearly identified;
2. Calls upon the WFP (World Food Program) to provide LEDC (Less Economically Developed Countries) governments with technical advice and expertise related to their Zero Hunger program which they believe can be done through five steps, such as:
 - a) investing in inclusive development through financial support and training
 - b) providing member states with improved infrastructure
 - c) reducing food waste through implementing composts and only making the amount of food needed to feed communities
 - d) encouraging a sustainable variety of crops by working with farmers to ensure that they have access to the necessary tools and skills in order to educate them and their society on the importance of eating a wide range of foods
 - e) ensuring that children have a nutritional balance since the moment they are born in order to prevent stunted growth and promote healthy development, through means such as:
 - i. Providing infant formula
 - ii. Providing a variety of vitamin supplements to new mothers;
3. Invites all countries that are harboring people with nutrition based problems to take preventive action to provide more food within the next decade by improving systems in the agriculture sector such as:
 - a) Selecting animals with greater fertility ratios and using them in the sector instead of the

animals with low fertility ratios, which should help to produce greater amounts of meat that can provide a solution to nutrition based problems

- b) creating a selective breeding program
- c) using crops with high production rates, with the ability to provide adequate amount of nutrition and with the faster production speed
- d) Using GMOs in order to provide cheap nutrition in a high quantity

4. Further requests countries that cannot solve the nutrition based issue of their people to take food-based assistance from MEDCs (More Economically Developed Countries) through infrastructural investment in the country by:
 - a) if they make investment in the country, making it a necessity for MEDCs to govern a farm which:
 - i. will be created by at least 10% of the value of infrastructural investment
 - ii. will be created with the necessity of selling the products of the farm in the local market instead of the international one
 - iii. may either be using genetic modifications (GMO) or traditional growing practices, depending on the decision of local governments
 - iv. will have a minimum timespan, in which it has to be kept active, decided upon by local governments
 - b) creating a new government based organization named ICOIH (Investment Control Organization of Infrastructural Help) with the task to monitor and if necessary punish states not obeying above mentioned regulations
 - c) MEDC's will receive a large financial compensation for aid in LEDCs in the surrounding area, and will give a smaller percentage of aid to the LEDCs that receive aid;
5. Suggests planting more nutrition-rich plants like beans, spinach, cabbage, etc. in countries that have nutrition-based problems, instead of low nutrition-based plants to solve the famine by:
 - a) opening a new seed bank under WFP which is collecting only re-usable seeds of nutrition-rich plants that can provide assistance for farmers in LEDCs by means such as:
 - i. creating a continuous resource for farmers they can use even when having financial issues
 - ii. decreasing the dependency on the low nutritious plants coming from the earlier harvests by providing them different choices;
6. Encourages farmers to plant more nutrient-rich plants by implementing a tax deduction to farmers for planting nutrient-rich plants providing a bigger international and a bigger local market for nutrient-rich foods by creating a limit for low nutritious foods in markets which will be determined by the WFP;
7. Further encourages member states to cooperate with the WHO and the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) to educate their people on nutrition in order to improve dietary habits and food choices through means such as but not limited to:
 - a) implementing aid agencies in every member state offering nutrition education to teach parents about which foods their children need and the best ways to prepare food
 - b) campaigns like the Hand-in-Hand campaign that is ran by the FAO that reaches rural areas and remote locations and educates the people there on various dietary requirements
 - c) providing tips on how to eat sustainably with the food available to them, through means such as but not limited to brochures, national Television, national Radio, posters/Billboards.